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RECOLLECTIONS OF HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. C. Cist:

Dear Sir. --

I forward you, as I promised, my recollections of the incidents connected with Harmar's Campaign, which fell under my observation, or in which I bore a part.

General Harmar marched his army from Fort Washington, if I recollect right, the last week of September, 1790. His ex edition was designed against the Indian towns on the St. Joseph, or Maumee, near where Fort Wayne was afterwards built. The army followed the trace made by Gen. Geo. R. Clarke with the Kentucky troops, in October, 1782, as far as the Piqua towns, on both sides of the Great Miami, which were destroyed by him on that visit. Thence we had a tolerable Indian trace to where there had been a large trading establishment, St. Mary's, from which we had a good Indian trace ## to our final object, which was sixty-four miles from there into the wilderness.

There were, perhaps, one hundred and thirty of the Kentucky militia mounted and armed: one third of that force with swords and pistols, the balance with rifles. They were remarkably useful in that campaign, being found active and efficient in hunting up packphorses or beef cattle, which were apt to stray off after night, scouring the woods for the purpose, and sometimes rousing from their concealment Indians who were watched our movements. On account of these services they were exempt from camp duty at night.

When the army got within thirty or forty miles of the Indian towns for which we were marching, there were ten or twelve of these mounted men sent ### out in search of some pack-horses that had been lost over night. They started a smart young Indians, took him prisoner, brought him into camp, where he was examined by two of the Kentuckians, who

understood the Indian language. He spoke freely, and told all he knew respecting the movements of his people, saying that they had at first intended to make a stand and defend their towns; but after holding a council, gave up the idea, and had moved their families and property down the river, intending to burn their wigwams. When the army arrived they found all his statements true.

Two days after the army reached the Indian towns, orders were given to draft four hundred men from the different companies, with a view to send them out and see what discoveries they could make respecting the enemy. They were to draw two days provisions, and to be out over night.

About twenty of the mounted men, and perhaps, half a dozen footmen volumteered to go along. I was one of these last. The detachment crossed the St. Joseph where the centre of the town stood; struck a trace on the west bank that led a west course, and followed it within one miles of the river. On the route the mounted men started two Indians and shot them both; lost one man ourselves. Pursued the trace till sunset, and found evident signs, though much scattered, of Indians. None of them appeared fresh. About sunset the six pounder in camp was fired. Col. Trotter, of Lexington, Kyl, who had the command of the detachment, concluded this was a signal for our recall, and countermarching we got into camp a little after dark. The next day's tour we were placed under the command of Col. Hardin, we crossed the river where we did the day before, and struck a good Indian trace a short distance from the river, directly north; after following it four or five miles, we found considerable of fresh signs of savages. Two or three Indian dogs got in among the troops, which disappeared again shortly, discovering that they were not among their masters.

The Colonel ordered a halt, directing the different companies to station themselves on the right and left of the trace, and keep a sharp lookout. Our company went round the point of a brushy grove, which threw us out of sight of the trace, though not far from it. The Colonel sent Maj. Fountain, with eight or ten mounted men, to reconnoitre. After travelling a short distance on that trace, they came to where it crossed a small stream of water, which, being muddy on each side, pointed out plainly the fresh tracks of Indians who had been making a hasty retreat, with a view of drawing the detachment into an ambuscade. The Major returned, and reported accordingly. Colonel Hardin was so keen for pursuit, that he started off with the principal part of the troops in such a hurry, that he forgot to give us any orders. After waiting awhile we became impatient, struck the trace, and finding they were gone, followed on. We had not gone far, however, until we met Major Fountain and Captain Faulkner, having explained that we had been directed to halt until we should get orders to march, we pressed forward to overtake the main body of our comrades.

In a short time we met two of the mounted men at full speed, each having a wounded man behind him. "Retreat," said they, "for God's sake! There are Indians enought to eat us all up." We proceeded on, however, till we had gained a high swell of ground, when we saw our troops putting back upon the trace -- the Indians in pursuit, yelling and shooting. We halted, formed a line across the trace, and treed, with a view to give them a shot. They came within seventy or eighty yards of us, when they halted instantly. I expect the reason was Col. Hardin, Hall, Fountain, and four or five others were on horseback close by where we were.

We remained there until the retreating troops had all passed by, none of whom halted with us except the men on horseback. We covered their retreat, and marched into camp a short time after dark, under the direction of Cols. Hardin and Hall. The six pounder was discharged every hour till daylight, as a signal for the benefit of the stragglers, of which several came in that night.

Having been acquainted with Col. Hall in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and knowing he was near the front, I went to his tent next morning, to learn what had been the movements in front on the day before. He stated that the trace passed through a narrow prairie with a heavy growth of timber and underbrush on each side. At the far end it entered into a thick growth of timber. At this spot within a few feet of the trace, the enemy had kindled up a fire. Here the advance halted as soon as they came up, and just at this moment the Indians rose from their coverts on the prairie sides, and poured in a deadly fire so sudden and unexpected that it threw our troops into a confusion, from which they could not be rallied, and it was on their retreat, we being within a short distance of that prairie path, that we protected their right about movement, as I have already stated.

The army lay some days encamped, after Hardin's detachment had been thus defeated, when preperations were made for our return to Fort Washington, after destroying all the property of the enemy within reach. The first day the army marched about five miles, leaving a party of three or four mounted men with an officer on a commanding piece of ground to observe if the Indians should make their appearance and offer signs of pursuit. About two hours after the army had disappeared, the Indians began to come in by droves, hunting for his provisions, as they

had large quantities put up in that way. On learning this late in the evening, from the party left behind to watch their movements, Col. Hardin was keen to have another brush with the savages. A draft of four hundred men was accordingly made and place under his command, in the calculation to surprise them before daylight. The detachment marched back to the post where this officer with his party had been stationed, when, taking to the left hand, Coll. Hardin crossed the St. Mary's near its junction with the St. Joseph's, and pushed forward up the west bank of that river towards the Indian town built there. He was followed by Majors Fountain, M'Millan, and Wyllys. Harmar's trace crossed the Maumee River at Harmar's ford. As soon as the river was passed the town was in sight. The day was just [illegible] dawning as the troops moved on. Major Fountain, with a few mounted men in front. Asthey turned the point of a hazel thicket, and at a few rods distance, fifteen or twenty Indians were discovered around a fire. The Major charged right in among them, fired both his pistols, and then drew his sword; but, ten or twelve of the savages, at the time not more than as many feet off, discharged their rifles at him. One of the soldiers, George Adams by name, being close by fired on them and received four or five flesh wounds by a volley in return. Wyllys and M'Millan, with a small party of regulars, finally succeeded in drawing them into the river. Fountain although wounded in several places, and surviving but a few minutes, yet hung in his saddle. Our men took him off, and buried him under the side of a log, or under a bank, and Adams rode the horse in. When Wyllys, with the regulars, was driving the savages into the river. Hardin met them on the other side, but was comp lled by inferiority of force to retire. There were many Indians killed in the skirmish of the second day; and if we had had a few more troops detached from Harmar's command,

of those who were not wanted in camp, the enemy would have received the worst drubbing they ever got from the whites; as it was, they lost more men than they every lost before in any one of our western battles. Majors Fountain and Wyllys were both killed, with other officers of inferior rank. Major M'Millan collected the scattering troops and remained on the ground until all the Indians had disappeared, and then marched into camp, which he reached before sunset.

Next morning General Harmar sent Captains Wells and Gaines, both of the Kentuck7 troops, as an express to Fort Washington. When they reached the bottoms of the Big Miami, at a short turn of the trace they were following, they met five Indians very unexpectedly. On the instant, Gaines wheeled to the left and Wells to the right, and by the promptness of the movement saved their lives. They both made a wide circuit; -- Wells got to the mouth of the Miami, and Gaines struck the river where Ripley now stands. The army, however, reached Fort Washington before either Gaines or Wells.

I knew Jacob Fowler and Ellison Williams. They were both good woodsmen and hunters. Fowler was in St. Clair's campaig n, in the commissary or quarter-master's department. He had a friend, a Captain Piatt, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat. He had also a brother killed by the Indians, within a mile or two of Hamilton, while we were out on St. Clair's expedition. Williams, I believe, was in neither Harmar's nor St. Clair's campaigns.

I would be glad to have a chat with your friend John Bush. There is no doubt we could recollect many other incidents that took place in Harmar's campaign, if we had a chance of comparing notes.

The Indian prisoner, to whom I referred in the early part of this letter, was taken to Fort Washington, although afterwards sent home.

Yours,

Thomas Irwin.

Blue Bell, Butler County, Ohio,

August 23, 1845.

Clet's CINCINNATI MISCELLANY

vol. II

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Wayne's expedition of 1793.

The following diary appears to have been kept by an officer belonging to the legionary corps of Gen. Wayne. Aside from thereshenoss of this species of nerration, written down on the spur of the moment, which in the hands of an intelligent writer is sure to interest, there are some incidental remarks worthy of notice.

The first, is, that distances are described by the 'five mile spring,' 'seventeen mile' and 'twenty-nine mile tree,' which serves to point out the little improvement which the Miami country at that period afforded, as way marks on the march. But the letter is especially valuable, as a testimony from beginning to end of the untiring vigilance, and press-forward spirit of Anthony Wayne, which afforded a presage from the first day's march, of his peculiar fitness for the hazardous and responsible service on which he was detached by government.

Camp S. W. Branch Miami, Oct. 22d. 1793.

Dear Sir:

Agreeably to promise I have seized the first opportunity of writing you, and to be methodical in the business, I shall give it to you by way of journal.

7th Oct. our first day's march was great, considering that the army had not got properly in their geers -- I think it was about 10 miles. Our second, 8th, was greater, it reached Fort Hamilton. Many of the men were exceedingly fatigued, and it was pretty generally believed, hard marching -- the General thought otherwise, and it must be so. 9th, our third day's march, was to the five-mile spring, advance of Hamilton. Observe, we fortified our camp every night and were very vigilant, or ought to be so. 10th, our fourth day's marbh, we encamped about the 17 mile tree, and nothing extraordinary happened, excepting that our line of march extenced for near five miles, owing to the rapidity of the marching, and the badness of the roads for our transportation, superadding the straggling soldiers, worn down with fatigue

and sickness, brought up by the rear guard whom they retarded considerably.

11th, we proceeded on to the 89 mile tree, fortified as usual, and occupied a fine commanding ground, and nothing of consequence happened here. 12th, the roads were very bad, and some of our waggons broke down, but as the General's orders declared there should be no interstices, the line of march, was not impeded, and we made say ten miles this day. 13th we advanced by tolerable quick movements, until we came within a mile or so of Fort Jefferson, and this day furnished a good deal of sport, for as the devil would have it, Col. Hamtramck was manoeuvring his troops, and had a sham fight, which was construed by the wole army, as an attack upon our advanced guards or flankers -- it really frightened a good many, but we all said, let them come, or, we are ready for them. We had marched hard this day, and I think not so well prepared; however it was at length discovered to be a sham fight, and every body knew it then. Oh, it was Hamtramck's usual practice! said they; but it was all in my eye -- they never thought of Hamtramck. 14th, we marched past Fort Jefferson without even desiring to look at it; indeed some of us turned out heads the other way with disdain; and it has been threatened (as report says) to be demolished entirely. This days march brought us to where I am now sitting, writing to my friend. We fortified our encampment very strong and feel very secure. 15th, the waggons were sent back to Fort St. Clair for stores, provisions, &c. and an escort of two subaltern, and between 80 and 90 men; and nothing happened extra this day. 16th, the devil to pay, Col. Blue, with near 90 of the cavalry went out to graze the horses of the troops, and after some time Blue discovered something crawling inthe grass, which he at first thought was turkeys, but immediately found them to be two Indians, and ordered a charge; himself, two serjeants and a private charged, the rest ran away; the consequence was, the two Indians killed the two Serjeants -- Blue and the private escaped. The leader of the rascals who behaved so cowardly was immeditately tried and condemned, but pardoned the next day. -- 17th. Lt. Lowry, Ensign, formerly Dr. Boyd with the escort of 90 men, guarding the wagons, were attacked by a party of thirty

or forty Indians who rushed on with savage fury and yells which panic struck the whole party (excepting the two officers, and about 15 or 20 men, who fell a sacrifice to savage barbarity,) and they all fled, and have been coming into Fort St. Clair by twos and threes ever since. The Indians plundered the waggons, and carried off with them sixty-four of the best waggon horses in the army, killing six horses at the waggons in thi defeat. Mr.Hunt has been a considerable loser; his wagon was plundered also. Col. Adair pursued the Indians, and found several horses dead, which he supposed had been tired and they killed them, a proof that their flight was very rapid. In this attack we have lost two promising, worthy and brave officers, and about twenty men, mostly of Capt. Shaylor's company, for his and Capt. Prior's formed the escort, and are both now rather in disgrace.

We have been led to believe that this place would have been made the grand deposit until this day; we now learn that there will be a forward move in the course of ten days, nine miles further into the Indian country, to a place called Still Water; the reason I can't surmise, but they say, they are very cogent# ones. I have no business to pry, but if I should accidentally find it out, you shall be informed. In the meantime believe me to be very sincerely, your friend,

JNO. M. SCOTT.

Clst, II, p. 55-56.

Fort Hamilton; July 17th, 1792.

Brig. Gen. Jas. Wilkinson.

Dear General:

Your letter of yesterday came duly to hand. The distressed situation of the settlers on the Little Miami, and in short every where on the frontiers calls loudly for the aid of Government. Is it not probable that you may be authorized to call into service from Kentucky, a body of horse sufficient to justify an enterprize against some of the Indian towns. Perhaps that on Auglaize river, or at its mouth. The savages are certainly very poor, and the destroying their cornfield would make them more so. This in my opinion would have a better tendency to bring about a peace, than to expend -- dollars in presents at a treaty. Some of Capt. Barbee's men being sick and their horses lame, the greater part of the infantry being on fatigue, was I to detach any part of the former, who are employed for the safety of the workmen, the objects you have in view could not be accomplished in due season; and indeed with all my exertions, unless additional workmen are sent forward, it will be winter before the house I have began will be finished. Two carpenters, two sawyers, with shipsaw files could be employed to public advantage.

Enclosed you have a return of Captain Barbee's troops, who are daily employed as patroles. With me there is no doubt but the enemy are contemplating a stroke at our advanced posts; if intended against this place and St. Clair, policy would justify the peaceable disposition they have shown towards both, as it might in their opinion throw us off our guard, but be assured I shall leave as little to chance as our situation will admit of.

Enclosed you have an account against those spies for articles furnished by Mr. Ewing for the payment for which I am held responsible. Please to direct the stoppages to be made and paid to Mr. Bunton, in behalf of the contractor.

All is well here. Yours,

John Armstrong.

Cist, Cin. Miscl, II, p. 43

Fort Washington, July 19th, 1792.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hartshorn has this day returned from Columbia, and I expect to leave this post [if nothing materials intervenes) on the 2d, with 68 fresh pack horses; in the meantime, you will be pleased to send back all the hired teams you can spare, as they are expensive, under an escort of infantry, taken from your garrison -- say 20 or 25 men. I gave the horse, the riflemen, and Capt. Peters' company, for a march forwards, and shall take from you all but two of your scythes -- this may happen about the 24th; in the meantime make hay.

Yours,

Jas. Wilkinson.

J. Armstrong, Capt. Com'dt.

Cist, Cin. Miscl., II, 43/

Fort Washington, July 11th, 1792.

Dear Sir:

I have this moment received your letter by Serj't. Policy, and send out Ser'jt. Armstrong and a party of the horses for the two prisoners, who have escaped from the enemy. You will mount them on two of the Quarter Master's best horses, and let them move under cover of the night. I cannot leave this post until I take their examination and transmit it to the Sec'y of war, and therefore the sooner they arrive the better.

Should the enemy attempt to pull down your bullock pen, or to fire your hay, during the season of darkness, Capt. Peters and a Sub, are to sortie with fifty men, and with or without flints, as you may judge proper. The gates to be instantly shut, and your works manned in the most defensive manner your force may admit. I go upon the possibility that circumstances may induce you to have his command, some where or some how without your walls.

Capt. Barbee is not to move before he receives further orders, but is daily to keep out light reconnoitring parties, on foot or horseback, in every direction.

My respects to Barbee.

In haste, yours,

Jas. Wilkinson,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Jno. Armstrong,

Capt. Com'dt. Ft. Hamilton.

Cert Cin Mus, II, 42

Fort Washington, July 10th, 1792.

Dear Sir:

I will thank you to spare the rifle horse, as much as may consist with due caution. They have a hard tour before them, and I wish to have the horses in vigor.

Yours,

JAS. WILKINSON,

Brigadier General.

Jno. Armstrong,

Com'dt. Ft. Hamilton.

N.B. I have expected Ashton some days with three hundred men, but have given him up. -- He means to resign, poor Smith is dying -- Freeman killed -- what then? J.W.

Capt. John Armstrong.

Clst , Cin. Miscl., II, p. 42

St. Clair's Defeat.

I am indebted forthe following letter to Judge Matson, of North Bend. The Judge has been a resident of Hamilton county for fifty-four years, and an accurate and intelligent observer of contemporary events, as well as a sharer in the toils, privations and dangers of western pioneer life. He has promised me further interesting notices, on subjects kindred to the present.

"In the month of January, 1792, Gen. Wilkinson being about to set out to St. Clair's battle ground to bury the dead who had been left there in the disastrous action of the 4th November preceding, and bring off valuable public property, reported to be still on the spot, made a call for volunteers to strengthen his force which amounted to merely two hundred regulars. -- Some one hundred and fifty men or more from various parts of the county, rendezvoused in Cincinnati. The volunteers from North Bend of which I was one, were under the command of Capt. Brice Virgin, and we left that place -- some mounted, but principally on foot, being promised horses from among those belonging to the United States, which were kept across the river, in Kentucky, where Newport now is. There was the heaviest snow on the ground ever known within the memory of the whites, which on the day before we started was increased to two feet in depth. The Ohio had been frozen, and so thick was the ice at Cincinnati that all our efforts to open a channel for the flats to bring over the horses proved abortive, and they had to be taken up and crossed above the mouth of the Little Miami, where the ice was found strong enough to bear their weight. As soon as we could be made ready, which was on the 25th, the regulars and volunteers set out, the late Gen. Harrison, then an ensign, and lately arrived, being one of the officers. We took the old trace, opened by Gen. St. Clair. The first night we encamped on the hill, near what is now Cary's Academy, this side Mt. Pleasant, and the next arrived at Fort Hamilton. Left Hamilton pretty late in the day, and encamped that night at Seven Mile creek, and

next day reached Fort Jefferson, the the ..tsice post. Capt. Shaylor was in command there.

Here Gen. Wilkinson issued a general order to the effect that the severity of the season had compelled him to abandon one object of the expedition, the destruction of an Indian town fifteen miles below, on a branch of the Wabash, that he would send back the regulars to Fort Washington, and that the mounted men would proceed to the battle ground, with the public sled tobring off such of the artillery and other property as might be recovered. We encamped next night, eight miles this side of the field of battle, which last spot we reached the succeeding morning at 11 o'clock.

On this day's march, and when we were about half way to the battle field, we arrived where the pursuit had ceased, and on counting the number of dead bodies which appeared to have been dragged and mutilated by wild beasts, I made it seventy-eight, between that spot and the battle ground. No doubt there were many more, who findin themselves disabled, crawled into the woods and perished there.

We were ordered toencamp directly where the artillery &c. had been left, I suppose with the view of beating down the snow do facilitate finding what we were in seach of. Here we found the artillerydismounted, except one piece, a six-pounder. Some of the carriages had been destroyed as far as they could be with fire. We brought off that piece and two carriages with the irons of the rest, together with several muskets. We previously buried the dead by the fatigue parties digging a large pit, into which as many of the dead were thrown as it would contain. We had not a sufficienty of spades &c. to do justice to the undertaking, and left great numbers unburied, as weeworked little more than the residue of that day. The men had bee all scalped, and so far as their clothing was of much value, all stripped. Hardly one could be icentified, the

bodies being blackened by frost and exposure, although there did not appear any signs of decay, the winter having set in early, and proving very severe. One corpse was judged by Gen. Gano and others to have been that of Gen. Richard Butler. They had noticed the spot where he fell during the action, and entertained little doubt as to his identity. He lay in the thickest of the carnage the bodies on one side actually lying across each other in some instances. The pile in the pit was so numerous that it raised quite a mound of earth above the surface of the ground, when we covered it up. The main body had been encamped on a large open flat, and the advanced corps of Kentuckians occupied timbered ground in front, from which they were driven in by a general assault of the savages, who then occupied sheltered ground to pour in a destructive fire on the Americans. Two ravines, one on each side of the main encampment, put down to the creek which were also occupied by the Indians who were thus enabled to creep under shelter of the edges to attack their enemies.

We then travelled to Cincinnati where the public horses were given up, and the troops dispersed home, many of the volunteers being frost bitten on the route.

Most of the pieces of artillery had been carried off, and of course escaped our search at the time. Several were afterwards found in the bed of the creek. One piece, a six-pouncer, was ploughed up a number of years after, on the battle ground, by some person who occupied the field, and taken down to Cincinnati and sold for sixty dollars to a Capt. Joseph Jenkinson who commanded a volunteer artillerycorps in the place. I suppose it to be the same piece which Governor Meigs ordered to Urbana in 1812, in the letter you published lately in the "Advertiser." Perhaps some of your readers can shed light on this part of the subject.

Yours, J. MATSON.

North Bend, June 16th, 1845

Cist, vol. II, pp. 30-31.

Capt. Jno. Armstrong to Gen. Jas. Wilkinson.

Dear General:

I feel myself in some measure relieved from the visit you have paid this post. As the important duties imposed on my command, have come within your own observation, any remarks with respect to my apprehensions from the enemy become unnecessary. Every force you may please to put under my command, shall be employed to the utmost advantage, my abilities and exertions may be adequate to.

Securing the hay appears to be an object of great attention, perhaps one or more public teams may be had at head quarters --- the use of them would effect your wish. Fifty pairs of shoes, if more cannot be spared, would be a great relief. Ten cartridge and ten bayonet belts also would enable me to parade my company in uniform. To serve me in this instance I am sure would give you pleasure. I well know they are in store, but perhaps claimed by some officers who have not men to wear them. Ten men will complete my company, perhaps you may think proper to increase my command by sending them forward. The whipsaw I have received is not calculated for my wants --- perhaps a better one might be procured. The scythes are subject to be broken, and some of them being good for naught, more may be thought necessary. The whipsaw, file, and whetstones as soon as they can be had, will serve to forward the business you have ordered.

Two or more non-commissioned officers would add to the safety of my small parties.

Yours with respect.

John Armstrong.

July 1st, 1792.

Cist., Cin. Miscl., II, 27

Wilkinson to Armstrong

Ft. Hamilton, July 14, 1792, 8 o'clock P.M.

Dear General:

Your letter of this morning by Serj't. Armstrong came duly to hand. I send you the two men monticned therein, as also a letter to Col. Johnston on private business, which I will ask you to forward by your express. My hay and bullocks are safe, and I conceive much more exposed when grazing than in the pen. — Capt. Peters' company will on to-morrow encamp on the parade, as well as the men of Lt. Hartshorn's troops. I am willing to believe were you here they would be permitted to remain on the ground they at present occupy.

Believe me sir, I am conscious of our exposed situation, and well know we have been reconnoitred by the enemy; who will probably with three hundred attempt to atoke at this post — I mean the haymakers. In two days more I shall have all my hay home. And Mr. Miller who has been particularly useful to me, and a judge of the q antity, says there will be an hundred and fifty tons. This is more than I calculated on. The remaining 150 can easily be procured, and as much more if wanted, and workmen, guards, &c. can be furnished. Two or more carpenters are wanted to assist Ward.

With due respect,

Jno. Armstrong,

Gen. James Wilkinson.

Cist, Cin. Miscl., II, 27-28.

[To Wilkinson]

Ft. Hamilton, July 8th, 1792,
half past 12 o'clock, P.M.

Dear Sir:

Your letter by express was this moment handed me — I am truly sorry for the misfortune of Col. Spencer's family, and much obliged to you for the early information and advice. The convoy moved this morning, at which time the spies were detached in the direction mentioned in my letter of yesterday. If they discover nor fresh tracks they will not return. Be assured every exertion on my part will be made, not only to save my men, but to procure as much hay as possible. The weather for some days past has been unfavorable to our hay parties. The horse will be detached for you the moment Capt. Peters arrives.

Yours with due respect,

Jno. Armstrong.

Gen. James Willkinson.

Cist, Cin. Miscl, II, 27

Gen. James Wilkinson to Capt. Jno. Armstrong

Fort Washington, July 10th, 1792.

Dear Sir:

I send you by Capt. Peters ten gallons port wine, and 6 galls. brandy which please accept.

The waggons are hired at 20s. per day and found -- you know how to get the penny worth out of them -- drive late and early, and make short halts -- at the same time keep your scythes steadily at work. We shall soon complete the 300 tons, and the sooner the safer and better. -- I wish you to send me an escort of 20 horse on Friday, that I may join you.

Last night I received an express from Ja. Gen. Wayne, the purport solely to prohibit offensive operations, on our part. This express costs the public 100 dollars, for what? The shoes and belts are sent to you. Mr. Miller is to do duty whilst he continues with you.

In haste, I am yours &c.

Jas. Wilkinson, B. Gen'l.

J. Armstrong, Esq., Capt. Com'dt.

Cist, Cin. Miscl., II, 27

Ft. Hamilton, June 21st, 1792.

Dear General:

Agreeable to the directions contained in your letter of the 11th inst, five of the scythes were sent forward to Major Strong, and with the remaining six I commenced work on Monday, and have already cured five cocks of hay, which in my opinion, is little inferior to timothy. It is so warm on the Prairie that it is cut, cured, and cocked the same day; consequently can lose none of its juices. An additional number of scythes will be necessary, in order to procure the quantity you want. I can find no sand as a substitute for whetstones — perhaps some might be procured among the citizens. One, two or three, if more cannot be had, would be a great relief. The window glass, iron and hemp came forward, but not of the other articles wrote for.

I have allowed the mowers one and a half rations per day, and both them and the hay-makers, half a pint of whiskey each. This I hope will meet your approbation. I have also promised to use my endeavors to procure them extra wages. As the contract price of whiskey is about 16 shillings per gallon, and this extra liquor cannot be considered as part of the ration; would it not be well to furnish it as well as the salt in the Quarter Master Department. I am sure you will conceive that men laboring hard in the hot sun require an extra allowance, and it may be brought here at 15s. cost and carriage. Lt. Hartshorn returned last evening with his command, and will no doubt report to you. He is of opinion there is a camp of Indians not far distant from this, on the west side of the river. I shall employ his cavalry as a covering party to the hay makers, &c., which will make the duty of the infantry lighter — the many objects we have to attend to makes their duty very hard. — The want of camp kettles to cook their meat in is a great

inconvenience. Inclosed you have a return for articles we cannot well do without. The want of clothing for the men is also a subject of complaint. I am told there are a number pairs of linen overalls in store at head quarters. I wish you would think proper to send them here, with some shirts to cover our nakedness. Indeed I should feel much relieved by a visit from you. Permit me here to suggest the necessity of furnishing grass hooks for the horse, and indeed the contractor's men ought to have them also.

The officers of the 2d regiment contend with me for rank, and I believe are about to make a representation to the President on the subject. As I filled Captain Mercer's vacancy, and was myself the bearer of his commission, and being appointed by a different act of Congress, I feel no uneasiness with respect to their claims. But the want of my commission may be some inconvenience. I addressed Gen. Knox on this subject in March last -- having received no answer, I fear from the multiplicity of business in your office at that time he overlooked my request, and have therefore to solicit your influence with him for a copy of my commission to support my claims.

Respectfully yours,

Jno. Armstrong,

Capt. Commandant

Gen. Jas. Wilkinson.

Cist, Cin. Miscl.,II, 15-16.

Robert Elliott.

One of the few marble monuments in the Presbyterian burying ground, on Twelfth street, has been erected to the memory of one of the arly business men of this region, and in some sense, one of the pioneers of the west. I refer to Col. Robert Elliott, who, in connection with Col. Eli Williams, of Hagerstown, Md., was one of the several contractors of supplied for Wayne's Army, on his march to the Indian country. Various incorrect accounts having been published of the circumstances attending his death, I put upon record the following from an authentic source, and which I believe is the truth in the premises.

Col. Elliott was a native of Pennsylvania; had settled in Hagerstown, and at the period to which I am to refer, 1794, wasout west superintending the deliveries of his contracts. He left Fort Hamilton, accompanied by a water, taking what is now called the Hinton road, to Cincinnati. On reaching about four miles of his journey, he was fired on by the savages in ambush and killed. He fell from his horse, which made his way back to Hamilton, followed by the servant upon the other horse. Elliott was an uncommonly large man, being both tall and heavy, and weighed nearly three hundred pounds. He wore a wig, which of course came off under the application of the scalping knife, without exhibiting marks of blood, to the great surprise of the Indians, who viewed it as a great imposition, and spoke of it afterwards as "a d---------- lie." The horse was a remarkable one -- worth one hundred and twenty dollars in those days, when it required a good horse ## to bring seventy-five dollars. He was a dark brown, but just where a pillion would have been fastened to the saddle, and exactly corresponding with it in size and shape, was a space entirely white. Elliott's body was boxed up and put into his own wagon, and sent the next day to Cincinnati for burial, the waiter accompanying it, and riding the Colts. horse. Nearly, if not exactly where Elliott had been killed the day before, a ball from Indians in ambush killed the servant also, the horse escaping

as before to Hamilton, and the wagoner flying for his life. The box was broken open by the savages in expectation of it containing something of value. It was left, on discovering the contents, only the wagon & horses being carried off. A party was then detached from the fort, which delivered the body at Fort Washington, and it was buried in the usual burying ground, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. Many years after, his son, Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, then on a visit to this city, having ascertained the place of his interment, removed the body to the present burial ground of the First Presbyterian Society, erecting, as the table itself states, the monument to the memory of his father, Col. Elliott.

Cist, II, pp. 173-174.

Head Quarters

Greenville, 24th May 1794.

Sir, -- You are to march to-morrow morning at revellie with the detachment assigned you, taking under your charge and escort all the horses belonging to the Q. M. General's and Contractor's departments, for Fort Hamilton. Upon your arrival at that Fort, you are to call on the Q.M. Generals or their agents, and demand an immediate load of flour for all the horses belonging to each department, except those that may be necessary for the transport of forage for the support of those transporting the flour; -- of this number Capt. Benham and Mr. Wilson will be the most competent judges.

You will take every possible precaution to guard against surprise; and if attacked, the sword, bayonet and espontoon must be your principal dependence.

You will so regulate your movements as to reach Fort St. Clair to-morrow evening, and Fort Hamilton early the next day: and in order to facilitate your early arrival at Hamilton, you will take up your line of march from St. Clair as early as you can possibly see your way in the morning; because it will be of very great advantage both to the troops and horses, to be at the end of their march before the intense heat of the day: add to this that it will give you time to have all the loading prepared and sent up the river, so as to be in perfect readiness to advance from your encampment on this side of the Miami at a very early hour on the morning of the 28th inst., and in time to reach Fort St. Clair the same evening, and this place, or Fort Jefferson, the evening following.

Your detachment will be held responsible for any depredation or plunder of the stores, until the culprit or culprits are discovered.

You will draw one gill of whisky per man for your command, from the acting Qr. Master at this place; but it will be best to reserve it until some time tomorrow, -- say 12 O'clock.

Wishing you a safe tour and speedy return, I remain with respect and esteem, Your most humble servant,/ ANTHONY WAYNE.

Capt. Jacob Slough.

N. B. -- Should the contractors refuse to furnish flour, load with corn, or such other articles as may be furnished by the Q.M. G.

Cist, 11, 194-195.

Ft. Hamilton, May 7, 1792.

Lt. Col. James Wilkinson.

Dr. Sir —

on the evening of the 5th inst. your letter was handed me by the Corporal conducting the escort. As Indians had shown themselves on the opposite shore for three succeeding days, I detained the escort until the evening of the 6th, and in the interim detached Lt. Gaines with 20 men, five miles on the road leading to St. Clair with directions to recross Joseph's creek, and to form in ambuscade, until the small party pass him — which promises an ample reward; if there was nothing improper in the request, I would solicit their continuance here until the opening of the campaign.

Yours,

Jno. Armstrong.

Capt. 1st Regt. U.S.A.

Cist, Cin. Miscl., II, 264.

Fort Washington, May 4th, 1792.

Sir:

A disappointment on the part of the Contractor, p events my despatching the heavy escort so soon as my last letter mentioned, and the party w ich now goes on, is to endeavor to join Fort St. Clair under cover of night. The' are to halt with you the day they may arrive, and you are to cross thence over the river, on the evening of that day after sun-set, taking the necessary precaution to prevent the enemy from discovering their numbers. You will give the Corporal orders to reach St. Clair, in the course of ### the night on which you despatch him. His safety and the safety of the little convoy, depend on the strict observance of this order. Captain Peters, with the efficient escort, waits the arrival of a drove of bullocks, which have been injudiciously halted at Craig's, and will not reach this place until the 8th inst, — by him you will receive a volume, from

Yours sincerely,

Jas. Wilkinson,

Lieut. Col. Com'dt.

Jno. Armstrong, Esq. Capt. Com'dt.

P. S. I expect to break an ensign here tomorrow, he is under trial.

Cist, Cin. Miscl., I, 264.

Headquarters, O.M.

L. Sandusky, Nov. 27th, 1813.

Dear General:

I received your letter from Buffalo on the 20th inst. Crandall that you ordered released, I am informed was released shortly after you left this place. The three Delaware Indians, and one Potawotomee, I have sent to Upper Sandusky, with direction to Mr. Stickney to deliver them as you directed. They appeared much pleased, and made very fair promises. I have been much engaged in forwarding provisions and cloathing to Detroit, sending escorts with prisoners to Chillicothe, giving orders to the different posts, and erecting a small fort at Portage, and a store and block house at the landing at the crossing place of the peninsula from this river. The weather has been so very bad I am afraid they will not be completed until spring. I will use every exertion to accomplish it. There have been several droves of cattle sent on to Detroit, and I presume they are well supplied as to beef. The militia have been sickly at every post, and as must be expected, some have died. I shall get the men into quarters this day, and will soon have them comfortable -- they have had much fatigue and exposure, but I presume not to be compared to that of your immediate command.

My militia have been near three months in service, and have not received a cent of pay .- - An idea has occured, which I think proper to communicate for your consideration, that is, as soon as a company, or a subaltern command is recruited of regulars, that they should be sent out to some of those posts under proper officers, relieve the militia and do garrison duty. It would bring them into a state of subordination and discipline by the time the spring campaign opens, it would in some measure inure them to a soldier's life, and prepare them much better than raw troops for the field, and be a saving to the United States. These observations have not arisen from sinister motives, therefore you will excuse the liberty I have taken. I have made this place my headquarters, in consequence of the

large quantity of public property that was at this post, but it is now principally sent off, and as soon as the works at portage that I have laid off are in a state of forwardness that I can leave this, I wish to visit the posts, and spend some time at Urbana, where I can communicate to the left and centre line with more facility, and if permitted would make a short visit to my troops at Detroit, though I will at all times strictly conform to your orders, and do my duty, and have, and will exact it from those under my command, which has convinced them I am not seeking popularity. I have appointed as I before inform you, Major J. Lawrence Lewis my brigade Major and Inspector, from whom I have received essential service in the discipline and arrangement of my troops, and as I find Judge Huntington alias pay master and Hunt very scrupulous in their duty. I wish him or some regular officer appointed by you to muster and insrect the troops at the different posts under my command, and if it is necessary, to forward to your adjutant general my monthly reports.

I am extremely anxious to hear from you, and the lower army.

Accept Sir, the assurance of my esteem, and respect and sincere wishes for your success and happiness.

JOHN S. GANO.

Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Cist, II, p. 78

Chillicothe, Jan.29th, 1814.

Dear General:

I received yours of the 16th. Gen. Harrison has authority to arm, supply and employ all the Indians against the enemy. He is at Cincinnati. Gen. Howard goes to Detroit. Col. Campbell will in a few days send on to L. Sandusky about two companies of recruits. By direction of war department, I have ordered a detail of 1450, to be organized and held in readiness to march at a moments warning. All this will be too late to aid if the British attempt Detroit or Put in Bay. If you have no name for the new fort, and have no objections, as it was erected by you and Ohibans, and laid out by you, you may by my order call it "Fort Gano."

I shall return to Marietta on my way to Hull's trial, having been summoned; unless the Court Marshall will admit of my deposition as I have proposed. I much wish I could see you, and hope to, in the spring.

I am with much esteem, your obt servant

R. J. MEIGS.

Major Gen. Gano.

Clst, II, p. 78.

Headquarters, Cincinnati, Jan. 16th 1814.

Dear Sir:

I have directed Major Todd Ass't. Inspector General, to proceed immediately to you to muster your whole command. Give him such directions as you may deem proper, and send in your paymasters immediately with their estimates, to receive money for their pay which shall be ready for them.

It is possible that the enemy may make an attempt to recover Detroit. We must be in readiness to fly to its relief. You will therefore be pleased to concentrate your whole force at Lower Sandusky and Fort Meigs excepting an officer and 12 or 15 men each of the other forts, and have every thing in readiness for a forward move. Gov. Meigs will hold in readiness an additional number of militia.

If Capt. Oliver as Deputy Quarter Master General is near you, give him the necessary orders for any provision you may want. Ascertain what supplies of ammunition you have, and direct any deficiency of cartridges to be supplied. I believe there are materials some where near you.

Let me hear from you as soon as possible upon every subject connected with your command.

Conciliate the Indians as much as possible. The government have determined to employ them extensively against the enemy.

Yours with great respect.

WM. HENRY HARRISON

Major Gen. Gano,
Com'g. the O. Militia in service.

Cist, II, p. 78.

Headquarters, O.M.

L. Sandusky, Nov. 18th, 1813.

Capt. B. Hughes, Upper Sandusky:

Capt. Carlinton has in charge three British officers, prisoners of war, and who are on their parole. You will afford them all the accomodation in your power, and facilitate their march to Chillicothe as much as possible.

By command of Maj. Gen. Gano.

JOSEPH VANCE

Aid-de camp.

Cist, 11, p. 77

Headquarters, O. M.

Lower Sandusky, Nov. 6th, 1813.

Sir:

I received yours of the 4th inst.; the information given as to the want of forage at this place is correct; my horses and those of my staff, and horse teams here, have had no forage for a long time, and in consequence have had to discharge or send back teams much wanted at portage, as I am erecting a fort there, and store and block house on the other river. Capt. Read promised sending some grain on here but could not procure the transportation until I sent three boats round to Huron river, and I expect one will be here in five or six days. My horses have failed much, and I fear will die. Flour will soon be very scarce here, and beef also -- a boat load is now preparing for Bass Island, and they only have it as they can catch it, at portage. Troops passing and re-passing so frequently makes the issues very uncertain.

I have ordered a small guard to Fort Ball, and the property must and shall be protected. I shall have the balance of the British prisoners sent on from Seneca tomorrow, 76 men, women and children, under a militia escort. I am pleased with your regular exertions in your department as far as came within my notice. I thank you for the information as to the men and officers at McArthur, and will certainly call them to account for their conduct. I am glad you are sending on some artificers, provided they have tools. I wish you to inform Capt. Catterlin, as I have not time to write him, that he must be ready to send on a detachment of a subaltern and about twenty men &c., as he will receive orders to receive the detachment from here with the prisoners to go to Franklinton, and mention this to you that they may be ready and not detain the prisoners at Sandusky, as it is an object to take them to provision, instead of transporting it to them.

I am sir, yours with esteem, / JOHN S. GANO.

B. Hughes, A-D.Q.M.G.

Cist, ii, p. 77

Upper Sandusky, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Sir:

Major Thompson informed me this morning, that you were much in want of forage at Lower Sandusky. I expected a supply would have been sent from Cleaveland some time since, and am astonished that it has not come on. Capt. Reed; the Quarter Master at that post, wrote me about the 15th ult., that he would in a few days send on a supply. I have not at this time one team to command, all the public teams fit for service, being in advance. Four private teams came in this morning with oats; I ofered them two dollars per bushel to go on to Lower Sandusky, but they refused; I would have impressed them, but they were so poor and weak they would not have been able to get through. The fact is the roads are impassable forloaded waggons. A brigade of ox-teams were about six days getting from here to Fort Ball, where finding it impracticable to proceed, they deposited their load and returned, after having left a number of their oxen on the way, and this not in consequence of mismanagement or neglect of the wagon master, but in consequence of the extreme bacness of the roads, and the worn out situation of his oxen.

Capt. Catterlin favored me with a copy of your general order of the 16th ult. relative to having the roads repaired by the troops, stationed at the different Garrisons, which I enclosed to the commending officer at Fort McArthur, at the same time urging the necessity of his detailing a part of his company to open the road from that to this post immediately. Mr. Smith, thecommander at that post wrote me, that the Captain and Lieutenant, and a number of the men had gone home sick, and that the ensign, did not think proper to comply with the requisition. This information I requested Capt. Oliver to give you.

By the first wagons I will send you a small supply of grain, If you should not get it from Cleveland, every exertion has been made to get a

stock on hand here for the winter, but the heavy draft made on it by Gov. Shelby has left us but little; it was always contemplated to supply the post at Lower Sandusky from the settlements on the Lake.

I will send the blacksmith (Platt) on tomorrow or the day after. The flour &c. left at Fort Ball shall be taken on as soon as teams can be had to do it. Major Thompson informs me that the commandant at Seneca has sent a corporal and sixmen to guard it until it can be removed.

With great respect, Your obedient servant,

B. HUGHES.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Gano,

Lower Sandusky.

Cist, II, p. 68

Head Quarters, Buffalo, Oct. 25th, 1813.

Dear Sir:

I arrived here yesterday with a detachment of the army, and will proceed immediately to Fort George. Nothing of consequence had taken place, when the last accounts came from Gen. Wilkinson's army. He has certainly however, before this, entered Canada at the head of a very large force which he had assembled at, and in the neighborhood of, Sackett's Harbour.

There was a man by the name of Crandall, in custody at Lower Sandusky, on suspicion of being a spy -- there is no positive proof against him; be pleased therefore to release him. I will thank you also to deliver the three Mingo or Delaware Indians which you have in yo r possession to the Delaware Chief, Anderson, who has promised to be responsible fortheir good behavior. Indeed I believe that they never intended any harm. If Anderson has returned home, you can sent them to him, or to Mr. Johnston at Piqua.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Major Gen. Gano.

Cist, 11, 68

Head Quarters, Detroit, Oct. 16th, 1813.

Dear Sir:

You will take the command of all the posts upon the frontier of the State of Ohio. -- You can establish your quarters at Fort Meigs, Lower or Upper Sandusky. You will afford all the security possible to the frontiers as well by repelling any invasion of the savages as by preventing any depredation upon them.

You will as expeditiously as possible, order to this place such a number of men from your command, with a due proportion of officers, as added to the number already sent, will make five hundred men. It is all important that beef cattle should be forwarded to this place with as much expedition as possible -- you will use every exertion to forward them, and take care that they are furnished with suitable escorts from the troops under your command.

I am with great regard, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Major Gen. John S. Gano,

L. Sandusky.

Cist, II, p. 68.

Headquarters, Ohio Militia,

Lower Sandusky, Oct. 15th [1813]

His Excellency Gen. Harrison:

Sir -- I dispatched my acting brigade, Major Vance to you for orders on the 6th inst. -- he has not returned. I have made several details of detachments since he left this. I have furnished the Quarter Master and Commissary with a number of men for extra duty, and have sent a company to Fort Findlay -- I will send another detachment with beef cattle to Detroit as soon as they can be collected in sufficient numbers for an escort. I have directed the commandants at the different posts on the left centre and right lines of communication, to afford every assistance to the Quarter Master and Commissaries in protecting the public stores, and escorting provisions &c., and have rendered considerable service with the waggons I brought on to those departments, and have twelve now loading with provisions for the Kentucky troops at Portage. If you calculate on retaining the Ohio troops, I will be much obliged by your [illegible] informing me of their probably destination, as I wish to make some arrangements for my winter qrs. &c.; and if to be discharged, the sooner I am to be informed the better. I will always take pleasure in rendering my country and yourself all the service in my power, and most sincerely congratulate you upon your glorious victories and success.

With respect, &c.,

J. S. GANO.

10 o'clock P.M. I this moment received yours of the 12th inst., and have in some measure anticipated your orders by sending on a detachment to repair the road to portage, which I expect them to complete tomorrow, and have had a detachment at work on the road between McArthur and Upper Sandusky, and are building a bridge across Tymochtee &c.

Cist, II, p. 67-68.

Upper Sandusky, Oct. 12th, 1813.

Dear Sir:

The large quantity of commissary stores now at McArthur, for which I am required to furnish immediate transportation, requires that considerable repairs should be made on the road to enable me to comply with the requisition. I do not feel myself authorized without special instructions from a superior officer to employ men for this purpose, the less so as it has been the custom generally to have the roads and bridges repaired by the troops in service. The object of this is to know, if it be practicable to obtain a detachment from your command to open the road and repair the bridges between this and Lower Sandusky. A bridge will be necessary across Wolf creek, between Seneca and Lower Sandusky, and a number of smaller ones between here and that post. Capt. Welsh is now engaged in erecting one across Tymochtee. He is at work under an order of Gov. Meigs. I find it impossible for the teams to get on until the road is opened wider, and the bad place bridged. Will you have the goodness sir, to inform me if you can give me any aid in this business -- repairs must be made on it, and this appeared to me the most proper mode.

I am sir, with must respect, your most ob't. serv't.,

B. HUGHES, A. D. Q. M. G.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Gano, L. Sandusky.

Cist, II, p. 66-67

Head Quarters, Detroit, Oct. 14, 1813.

Sir:

You will furnish Lt. Col. Croghan, with two of your smallest companies, amounting in the whole to not less than one hundred men, for the purpose of a guard to the prisoners under his direction to Chillicothe. Upon the arrival of these companies at Chillicothe, they will be discharged.

I am very respectfully, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Maj. Gen. John S. Gano.

Lower Sandusky.

Cist, vol. II, 66

Head Quarters, Detroit Oct. 12th, 1813.

Dear Sir:

Your favors by Major Vance were duly received. He will return by water as soon as the wind is fair for him, I will give you further instructions. In the mean time, you will be pleased to send a detachment to repair and open the road to portage on Lake Erie. One or two bridges must be built or the road will be impassable for waggons. If there should be any old boats at Sandusky, please to repair them for the purpose of transporting all the provisions and clothing at Sandusky down to the portage on the bay, and give to the Quarter Master and Commissary all the assistance in your power. If Capt. Oliver is yet at Sandusky; tell him that it is important that all the salt provisions which may be at Fort Meigs, should be immediately sent to this place.

Yours with great respect,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Maj. Gen. John S. Gano.

Lower Sandusky.

Cist, 11, 66

Head Quarters, Ohio Militia,

Lower Sandusky, Oct. 6th, 1813.

Dear General:

I have the honor to inform you by Major Vance, that I arrived here yesterday with the 2nd regiment; the 1st will be here from Seneca to-day; the 3rd is on the left and centre lines of communication. These two regiments are considerably reduced, having detached one company at Upper Sandusky, two companies to Fort Meigs, and three small companies to Detroit, who start to day as an escort to the beef cattle. And there is a number engaged in the employ of the Quarter Master, by special request of Col. Bartlet, and a number sick. The effective force in the two regiments at this place, is about one thousand. The garrison here will be relieved as the Chilicothe Guard's time has nearly expired. I found the garrison of Upper Sandusky in a dirty miserable state. I have ordered the company of militia there to build a small hospital, to cleanse the fort and put the rooms in repair, with safe and comfortable fire places, which must be done at this post. If you think proper, I am ansioux to receive your orders to know how the troops are to be disposed of. We are all willing to cross into Canada or go to Detroit, or where you may think proper. The men are very orderly good militia, and willing to do their duty, but are badly clothed for the winter in this northerly climate, on account of their not receiving the pay that was promised in advance, which was attended with great murmuring and complaint. Many were not able to buy a blanket or pair of shoes, and actually marched from the neighborhood of Cincinnati to Franklinton, without shoes, blankets, tents, or camp kett es. I there got a partial supply, and some co-panies marched to Seneca without more than two tents, and 2 camp kettles to a company. They are all now supplied with camp equipage, so that they are more comfortable. Brigade Major Lewis I expect up to day, and will have the two regiments again inspected and make report. -- Major Vance, one of my aids, can give you every information in

detail, whom I highly recommend to your excellency, and beg that he may be despatched back as soon as practicable.

I am sir, with great respect and esteem, Your humble servant,

JOHN S. GANO.

Maj. Gen. Com'dt. O. Mil. in service

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Detroit

Cist, 11, p. 66

Headquarters, Sandwich,

Candda, Oct. 1st. 1813.

Sir:

Your dispatch of the 26th inst., was received last evening. You will leave a compeny at Upper Sandusky, and march all the rest of your command to Lower Sandusky, where also you will leave a company. With the balance of your command you will proceed to Fort Meigs.

You will be pleased to give Capt.Oliver, the commissary, every assistance in your power to get the provisions for the army. Upon your arrival at Fort Meigs, you will leave there about twenty effective men, and with the balance proceed to this place with the drove of cattle which is coming on for the use of the army.

Yours respectfully,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

Col. Delong, Com'dg. a Det. of OM. Mi'a.

A true copy, A. A. Meek.

Clst, 11, 57.

Franklinton, Sept. 28th, 1813.

Dear General:

I heve to inform you[illegible] the regiment from the first division left here yesterday for Sandusky, and from thence to Seneca, without r receiving their advance pay as promised them. I was obliged to apply to the Quarter Master, at this place for so e shoes, socks and blankets for them which I procured, on a statement made, and becoming responsible to that department, that I would procure your sanction -- 69 pair shoes -- 26 pair socks, and 68 blankets, which the men have receipted for as part of their pay, and will be deducted. I expect to leave this day for Sandusky, from which place I will again write you.

I am happy to inform you I have prevailed on Major J. Lawrence Lewis, a gentlemen, and an excellent disciplinerian, to act as Bri ade Major and Inspector to the Ohi troops. He certainly will be an acquisition to us, and to the service, and is very highly recommended by Gov. Meigs, and the first characters in the State. I have ordered a cetachmen to Fort Findlay, and there is also a company at Manares Blockhouse, &c. I have had no accurate return of the Ohio militia in service, except Col. Zumalt's regiment, which is near eight hundred strong, and Col. Delong's, which is about the same, though a number has been detached to the Quarter Master, and artificer's department; and I have had to leave some sick. The men that have marched are fine, robust, healthy men; and if they had some pay to purchase necessaries, say they will be willing to march to any place where ordered. I have been obliged to be very rigid with the officers and men, and I find both want drilling -- and that will never make some men officers. Any orders you may have to communicate relative to the Ohio commission shall be immediately attended to by your most Ob't. humble serv't.

JOHN S. GANO

Maj. Gen. Com'dt. O. Mil. in service.

Cist, II, p. 57

Extracts from a letter dated Sept. 19th, 1813, from Gen. Harrisont to Gov. Meigs.

"Be pleased to send a full company of one hundred men to Fort Meigs -- thirty or forty will do for Lower Sandusky."

"I am informed that the term of the Garrison at Fort Findlay, will expire on the 22d inst. will you be pleased to order there twenty or thirty men."

ROBT. C. BARTON,

Aid de camp.

Recd. the 24th.

Franklinton, Sept. 22, 1813.

Cist, 11, 57

Orders, Cincinnati, Sept. 16th, 1813.

Col. Henry Zumalt:

Sir --

You will on the receipt of this, march yourregiment with as much expedition as possible to Dayton, and from thence to Franklinton, and report yourself to the commanderin Chief or your superior officer, and obey such orders as you may receive as to the further march and disposition of the regiment under your command. The two companies from Lebanon, and the two companies from Hamilton, you must order to march, and join you at Dayton. The procuring music is essential, and the commander in chief has informed me some extra pay will be allowed if you can procure it -- you will march this evening if possible. Two months pay will be advanced as soon as ~~possible~~ it can be procured, therefore the pay-master must be furnished with the muster rolls, that he may follow with the money. The Qrms &c. on your march will see that you are furnished with every necessary for men on march.

Attest J. S. GANO

Maj. Gen. Com'dt. 1st Div. O. Mi.

D. Wade, Aid.

This day gave an order of Maj. Morton for 50 stands of arms and accoutrements for Zumalt's regiment.

Cist, 11, 57

Franklinton, Sept. 26th, 1813.

Dear General:

I have the honor to report myself to you as Maj. Gen. Commandant of the Ohio Militia in service, under your command. I have ordered two companies of upwards of eighty to St. Mary's. The one commanded by Capt. Joseph Carpenter, I presume Major Whistler took on to Fort Wayne, and Capt. Titus' company ordered to report to, and receive orders from the commanding officer at St. Mary's. I have in addition, a regiment commanded by Col. Delong on their march to Seneca, and ordered one hundred men properly officered to Fort Meigs, from his regiment, which is about 800 strong. I have one regiment from my division here of 8 companies, and 600 strong, though some are about to be detailed or engaged in the Quarter Master's employment. I have a regiment here upwards of 600 strong -- they will march to-morrow for Seneca. Unless I receive your orders to the contrary, I will leave this on Wednesday morning for that place, with my staff which is small, Maj. A. A. Meek, aic, and Maj. Joseph Vance, and await your orders. The Governor considered Fort Finlay as a post of no importance, as the stores have been removed-- though I will send a small detachment from Upper Sandusky on my arrival there as I think it of importance to keep opn that communication. I shall be happy to hear from you and receive your orders which shall be promptly obeyed at all times. -- I only regret I could not be with the first to cross into Canada with you.

I am sir, yours with respect and esteem,

JOHN S. GANO,

Maj. Gen. Com'dt. O. Militia,

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Clst, 11, p. 39

St. Marys, May 28th, 1813.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Gano.

Sir -- A company of riflemen, under the command of Captain David E. Hendricks from the division under the command of Major Gen. Whiteman has recently been ordered to this place, and perhaps they never could have rendered more essential services than at this time as there is not a man for duty here. I expect a part of said company here today. The Captain came in last evening. He states that the company is extremely reluctant to come on without assurance of receiving one month's pay; I have promised they should be paid one month's wages in advance, and notwithstanding, you may consider it as not coming within your jurisdiction, yet under existing circumstances, I thought it my duty to call on you to intercede with the District Paymaster, to send on the money with Captain Hendricks. I hope you will use every exertion with Mr. Hunt or Mr. Taylor, (as the case may be.) I have wrote to Mr. Hunt on the occasion. The money may be enclosed to me, I will make any arrangement he may direct, or he may authorise any other person that may seem just to him. Paymaster Smith has gone to the Rapids, and will be gone a considerable time before he can return. Something is necessary to be done, or I shall have command of a garrison without an individual to do duty, myself and staff excepted.

The water taking a rise in the St. Mary's and Auglaize, and believing it indispensibly necessary, that the provison should descend the river the first opportunity, as we cannot expect another flood, I sent every man on with the boats from this post, and left but a Sergeant's command at Amanda. You may therefore judge our situation. We have no news only what you must have heard. Please write me when convenient. And permit me to close with my best wishes for your welfare &c.

JOHN WINGATE/ Brigadier General.

Cist, II, p. 38-39.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14th, 1813.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the detachment of militia has march for Dayton in good health and spirits. The batallion from my division will consist of five companies, between three and four hundred strong. -- I have had uncommon difficulties to encounter in organizing and marching them, the Brigade Major having notified me of his resignation at a time when his services was most wanted, and Gen. Findlay not having official notice of his exchange, and Brigaider General Kingate, Col. Mills, and Major Kain never joining until yesterday, so you may judge of my situation, having the sick, lame, lazy, and worst of all, the ignorant, to attend to, and hacnot Mr. Thompson taken some part of the arrangement off my hands in the Quarter Master department, I could not have got them on the march so soon. They are now completely equipt -- I made them purchase blankets &c. with the advance pay, and have several engaged that I have hired to make up cartridges, as we could get none at the Arsenal. I shall send a load of ammunition to Dayton on Tuesday -- have kept a guardfor that purpose. The cartridges made are the best I have ever seen. I got buckshot moulds made, and as I got them for eight dollars, which is very cheap, I shall not put them in Bryson's account as they are very useful for the State, some 9 and 12 buckshot in each cartridge, and by experiment, I find they will answer much better than ball cartridges; though I have had some of the made -- I have them put up in dozens, and complete packed -- about 60 dozens in each tight keg, that will not admit the wet to injure the ammunition. I have sir, been indefatigable in my exertions on this occasion, and hope my transactions will meet your approbation. I send a greater supply of unfixed ammunition than the detachment will require, which will be wanted in advance as I presume, and knowing the difficulty of obtaining buckshot, I will order the man to go on casting a quantity, that by giving a short notice, may be forwarded to your order to any point on the frontiers. We have a rumor in

town that Gen. Harrison has had an engagement and been victorious, God grant it may be true. I am sir in very great haste, which will apologise for this confused scrawl.

From your most ob't. humble ser'vt.

JOHN S. GANO.

His Ex. Gov Meigs.

Cist, II, p. 38

Marietta, June 24th, 1812.

Maj. Gen. Gano:

Sir --

The Secretary at was had authorized me to draw from the Arsenal at Newport fifteen hundred stand of arms -- I request you to receive them from Major Martin, together with as many cartouch boxes. Insrect them thoroughly befo e you receive them. Let them be taken to Cincinnati and safely deposited in some place where they will not be likely to be endangered by fire. They are for the use of Ohio militia. -- Please write me whether there are any tents, carp kettles, sabres an pistols &c. &c. in the Arseral -- as I am recently called upon by the Secretary at war to establish a military post at Sandusky.

The expenses of inspection, transportation, &c., you will please to charge the State of Oh o and I will cause payment to be made.

If Maj. Martin will ot deliver them subject to inspection, you will receive them in boxes as the, are. New arms have lately gone to the Arsenal -- if better than the old ones take them -- get the best you can.

Address me at Chillicothe.

With esteem and friendship yours,

R. J. MEIGS, of Ohio.

June 30th, 1812, received on this letter fifteen hundred stands of arms without inspection, and four hundred cartridge boxes. Capt. [illegible] Jenkinson, Capt. Carpenter and Lt. Ramsey, present.

Cist, vol. II, pp. 18-19

Fort Hamilton, Aug. 17th. 1812.

Sir:

Capt. Collins has agreed to meet the detachment at Lebanon as you wished. I rpmoised to them payment of his company about 10 o'clock. He has really one of the finest compa ies I ever sawy; somewhere about 1:0 strong; they are a fine cheerf l set of fellow as can be well placed in exercise -- whatever is offered them they are ready andwilling to march when and where they are wanted. I expect to be in Cincinnati to-morrow. They have some tents and are preparing more. They expect orders from you for marching.

I am sir respectfully, Your ob't. servant

GEO. P. TORRENCE.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Gano.

Cist, vol. II, p. 18

Chillicothe, Aug. 16., 1812.

Gen. Gano:

You have before this seen Capt. Sutton, from the Army. Muskets and bayonets are preferred in the army to rifles, even against Indians. Many of the muskets want great repairs, and I have not enough for the present requisition. I wish you to send without delay, as many boxes of muskets and cartouch boxes, and tents, and camp kettles as will be enough for 500 men to Urbana. I do not wish in supplying the new requisition, to take the arms &c., which you have for your division, and I enclose an order for what I want. I am putting you to some trouble, but it cannot be helped. Please keep an account of postage, expenses, &c. &c. I will adjust this after the Piqua council is over. I should have spent a few days with you, but the new call prevents me.

I should be pleased to see you at Piqua -- if you do not come, write to me there. I am afraid Hull is too slow. The terror the army impressed on its first arrival in Canada, is greatly diminished.

One waggon will carry all the arms &c. which I require.

I am sir, Your ob't. serv't.

R. J. MEIGS.

Cist, vol. II, p. 19

Urbana, Aug. 25, 1812

Gen. Gano.

Or the commandant of the militia of Ohio in the town of Cincinnati;

Sir:

You will without any delay, send by a two horse light wagon, the six-pounder piece of artillery at Cincinnati to this place by day and night.

You will also send me one large and full wagon load of six-pounder ball , and powder, for which purpose I send an order on the United States Military Storekeeper at Newport.

Your ob't. serv't.

R. J. MEIGS,

Gov. of Ohio.

300 balls and 500 lbs. powder sent on the within to Urbana.

Clst, vol. II, p. 19

A Legend of the War of 1812

The Kentucky troops who bore their share, and more than their share, in the invasion of Canada during our last war with England, had among their numbers, a band of volunteers who rendesvoused at Harrodsburg, Mercer county, and formed the nucleus of the whole corps which gathered from every side, and at every day's march, in their progress towards the river Ohio, fresh accessions of forces. On leaving Harrodsburg, a mile or two out, they passed two pigs fighting, and delayed their march long enough to witness the result. After marching forward, it was observed that the victor pig was following in the route, and at night when they encamped, the animal hunted itself also a shelter and lay by too, for the night, In the morning in their progress to the river, the animal halted where they rested, and started onwards when they resumed their journey. When they came opposite Cincinnati, to which place they crossed in a ferry boat, the pig, on getting to the water's edge, promptly plunged in, waiting on the other side until the whole cortege crossed over, and resumed its post as customary in the flank of the moving column. In this way the animal kept on with the troops until they got to the Lake. It was finally left at Bass Island, near where Perry achieved his great naval victory, for safe keeping until the return of the troops, which were crossing near Malden for the invasion of Canada.

On the whole journey, as the men grew more familiar with their comrade, it became a pet, receiving a full share of the rations issued to the soldiers, and destitute as the troops found themselves at times, of sustenance, no one thought of putting the knife to the throat of their fellow-traveller. What they had was still shared, and if the pig fared at times, as scantily as the rest, it grunted on, and manifested as much patriotism in its own line as the bipeds it accompanied, in theirs.

A Legend of the War of 1812

After the campaign had closed, the troops recrossed the Lake, having left their horses on the American side. As soon as the line was formed, to the great surprise of many, and inspiring a deep interest in all, there was the pig at the right of the line, ready to resume his march with the rest. By this time the winter frosts had set in and the animal suffered greatly on its homeward journey. It made out, however, to reach Maysville, at which point the troops recrosed the Ohio river. There is gave out, and was placed in trusty hands by Governor Shelby; and finally taken to the Gov.'s home, where the animal passed the residue of its days in easeand indolence.

These facts I have from a gentleman who was on the campaign, who says there are more than one hundred persons living who can attest the statement.

Cist, II, 186-187